

Borough of Haslingden



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year ending
31st December, 1934.



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Members of the Health and Housing Committees.

—:::—

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ex-officio),
COUNCILLOR F. BRANDWOOD.

Councillor T. BROWN,
Chairman of the Health Committee.

Councillor W. BOYSON,
Chairman of the Housing Committee.

ALDERMEN :

A. E. BUTTERWORTH. L. GREENWOOD, J.P.
T. F. HAWORTH.

COUNCILLORS :

R. BOWKER. J. W. DEARDEN, C.C.

T. W. LORD, Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee.	J. PLATT, Vice-Chairman of the Housing Committee
--	--

F. SLATER. W. F. THACKER.

With the addition of the following for Maternity and
Child Welfare purposes :—

Mrs. L. BREAKS. Mrs. E. E. WALLWORK.

GEORGE R. BULL, Town Clerk.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health (part-time):
W. M. MARTIN, M.C., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare
(part-time):— As above.

Laryngologist and Ophthalmic Surgeon (part-time):
P. A. HARRY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Consultant under Public Health
(Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations,
1926:

A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Dental Surgeon (part-time):
J. D. TURNER, L.D.S.

Veterinary Surgeon (as required):
H. B. ALLEN, M.R.C.V.S.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Meat Inspector:
† * ROBERT AUSTIN (resigned 11th January, 1934).
† * T. E. AMOS, A.R.San.I. (appointed 7th March, 1934).

Assistant Sanitary Inspector:
* ARNOLD WARBURTON.

Public Health Clerks:
* REGINALD E. WARBURTON.

JOHN T. WOOD (temporary).

Lady Health Visitor:
Miss A. WHITELEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

* Holders of Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
† Certified Meat and Food Inspectors.

Borough of Haslingden.

Public Health Offices,
Blackburn Road,
31st May, 1935.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the following report on the work of the Health Department for the Year ending 31st December, 1934. The report has been based on the requirements set out in the Ministry of Health Circular 1417, dated 25th October, 1934.

During the year, a large amount of work has been done under the Housing Acts. An Inquiry was held into the first two Clearance Areas and approval of the Minister of Health obtained. The Clearance Areas still to be dealt with will be conducted on the same lines. Unfortunately, the amount of time spent on housing matters leaves little or no time for other matters of equal importance. Cases of lead poisoning are still arising from contaminated water supplies, the great majority of farms still remain to be inspected and brought up to modern requirements, the maternity and child welfare scheme requires improvement, and an ante-natal scheme should be inaugurated. These matters are being dealt with, but progress is slow.

The re-organisation of the Department has been completed and records of all the work of the Department are available for the completion of reports, etc.

I wish once again to express to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee my grateful appreciation of the encouragement they have given me in carrying out the work of the Department.

To the officials of the Borough, and to the Staff of the Health Department, I tender my thanks for their most willing and hearty co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. MARTIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Section A

**Statistics
and
Social Conditions**

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	8,195
Population (Census, 1931)	16,639
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1934	16,060
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931) ...	4,856
„ „ (End of 1934, according to Rate Books)	5,167
Rateable Value	£83,295
Sum represented by a penny rate	£325

		Total	Male	Female
Live Births	Legitimate ...	141	79	62
	Illegitimate ...	9	3	6
	Total	150	82	68

Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population, 9.3

	Total	Male	Female
Still Births	10	3	7
Rate per 1000 Total (live and still) Births	62		

	Total	Male	Female
Deaths	223	103	120

* Crude Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population, 13.8

Deaths from puerperal causes:—

	Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Total (live and still) Births
Puerperal Sepsis	—	Nil.
Other Puerperal Causes	—	Nil.
Total	—	Nil.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year:—

All infants per 1000 live births	80
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	85
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	Nil.
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	Nil.

	Per 1000 of Estimated Population				Maternal Mortality Rate		
	Death Rate from Tuberculosis Death of Respiratory System Cancer				Rate of Per 1000 Deaths Total (Live year per Per 1000 Live & Still) 1000 Live Births Births Births		
	Live Birth Rate	*Crude Death Rate					
Mean of 5 yrs 1929-33	10.4	14.8	1.02	1.75	10.32	9.74	83
Year 1933... ..	9.8	15.6	0.30	1.47	18.75	17.96	93
1934... ..	9.3	13.8	0.24	1.55	Nil	Nil	80

Increase or decrease in 1934 on—

5 yrs.' av'ge 1929-33	-1.1	-1.0	-0.78	-0.20	-10.32	-9.74	-3
Previous year ...	-0.5	-1.8	-0.06	+0.08	-18.75	-17.96	-13

*1934 adjusted death rate (comparability factor = 1.00)
= 13.8 per 1000

Population.

The number of deaths still continues to exceed the number of births, during 1934 by no less than 73. The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population for 1934 shows a further decrease in the total population of 220 over 1933.

Table I. shows the steady reduction in the estimated population during the past 10 years, together with the population enumerated at the past four Censuses.

TABLE I.
POPULATION.

Year	Estimated Population	Population at Census
1901		18,543
1911		18,719
1921		17,486
1925	17,290	
1926	17,290	
1927	17,120	
1928	17,100	
1929	17,120	
1930	17,120	
1931	16,820	16,639
1932	16,560	
1933	16,280	
1934	16,060	

Births.

150 live births were registered during 1934, 79 males and 62 females. This gives a birth rate of 9.3 per 1000 of the estimated resident population, as compared with 9.8 for the previous year and 10.4 for the 5 years' average, 1929-1933.

Table II. shows the steady decline that has taken place in the number of births and the birth rate since 1891, the rate for 1934 being a new low record.

TABLE II.
NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE
PER 1000 ESTIMATED POPULATION.

Mean of 5 years	Number of Births	Birth Rate	Year	Number of Births	Birth Rate
1891-1895	2418	26.2	1927	209	12.2
1896-1900	2344	24.7	1928	195	11.3
1901-1905	1984	21.2	1929	181	10.5
1906-1910	1887	19.2	1930	172	10.0
1911-1915	1641	17.5	1931	189	11.2
1916-1920	1202	13.3	1932	176	10.6
1921-1925	1209	13.6	1933	160	9.8
1926-1930	975	11.3	1934	150	9.3

It should be noted that these figures are very low compared with the rest of the Country. The provisional figures issued by the Registrar-General for 1934 shows that the live birth rate per 1000 of the estimated population is as follows:—

	Live Birth Rate.
England and Wales	14.8
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.7
135 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Popula- tion 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ...	15.0
London	13.2
HASLINGDEN	9.3

There were 10 still births during 1934, this being equivalent to a still birth rate of 62 per 1000 total (i.e. live and still) births. The corresponding rate for previous years is shown in the following table.

TABLE III.

NUMBER OF STILL BIRTHS AND STILL BIRTH RATE PER 1000 TOTAL (i.e. Live and Still) BIRTHS.

Year	Number of Still Births	Still Birth Rate
1930	11	60
1931	12	59
1932	16	83
1933	7	41
1934	10	62

Deaths.

223 deaths were registered during the year, 103 males and 120 females. This gives a crude death rate of 13.8 per 1000 of the estimated resident population, a decrease of 1.8 on the previous year and of 1.0 on the 5 years' average, 1929-1933. Table IV. shows the fluctuations in the number of deaths and in the death rate during previous years for which we have records.

TABLE IV.

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATE PER
1000 ESTIMATED POPULATION.

Mean of 5 years	Number of Deaths	Death Rate	Year	Number of Deaths	Death Rate
1891-1895	1580	17.1	1927	259	15.1
1896-1900	1578	16.6	1928	206	12.0
1901-1905	1393	14.9	1929	276	16.1
1906-1910	1465	14.9	1930	217	12.6
1911-1915	1439	15.4	1931	247	14.6
1916-1920	1205	14.3	1932	249	15.0
1921-1925	1211	13.6	1933	255	15.6
1926-1930	1191	13.8	1934	223	13.8

Table V. shows the principal causes of death during the 5 years, 1930-1934.

TABLE V.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1934,
AND THEIR VARIATION OVER 5 YEARS.

Causes of Death.	Year				
	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
ALL CAUSES.	223	255	249	247	217
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Scarlet fever... ..	...	...	...	1	...
Whooping cough ... ..	...	1	...	1	...
Influenza	10	13	15	9	1
Encephalitis lethargica... ..	...	2	2	...	2
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	1	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	4	5	12	11	9
Other tuberculous diseases ... ..	...	3	1	3	1
Cancer, malignant disease	25	24	26	33	27
Diabetes	3	5	2	...	3
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	9	26	30	13	15
Heart disease	58	53	56	63	68
Aneurysm... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Other circulatory diseases	14	11	10	5	4
Bronchitis	14	9	8	6	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	13	11	11	11	6
Other respiratory diseases	3	4	5	2	5
Peptic ulcer	1	3	4	4	...
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) .	...	1	...	1	...
Appendicitis	1	2	2	1	2
Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of liver, etc. ... ..	...	3	4	4	...
Other digestive diseases	4	4	5	6	...
Acute and chronic nephritis	13	14	10	9	12
Puerperal sepsis... ..	...	1	1	...	...
Other puerperal causes ... ..	...	2	...	3	1
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ...	9	8	6	9	9
Senility	10	20	15	22	...
Suicide	5	2	6	4	1
Other violence	7	2	6	5	4
Other defined diseases	18	21	12	21	43
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	...	2	...	...	...

As in previous years, heart disease is again responsible for the greatest number of deaths, 58 persons having died from this disease, i.e. 26% of the total number of deaths. The number of deaths recorded as being due to cerebral hæmorrhage, is reduced from 26 in 1933 to 9 in 1934, whilst 14 deaths have been classified under the head-in "other circulatory diseases." Deaths from influenza, bronchitis and pneumonia numbered 10, 14, and 13 respectively. Cancer and malignant disease accounted for 25 deaths, further particulars of which are given in Section F of this report.

The ages at death during 1934 are shown in Table VI.

TABLE VI.

AGES AT DEATH DURING 1934.

Age	Number of Deaths	Age	Number of Deaths	Age	Number of Deaths
Under 1	12	31-35	4	66-70	32
1-5	6	36-40	5	71-75	36
6-10	...	41-45	4	76-80	28
11-15	2	46-50	11	81-85	8
16-20	4	51-55	7	86-90	3
21-25	5	56-60	20	91-95	...
26-30	3	61-65	32	96-100	1

Infantile Mortality.

During 1934 twelve children died under the age of one year. This gives an infantile mortality rate (i.e. rate of deaths under one year per 1000 live births) of 80. This

is a decrease of 13 on 1933 and a decrease of 3 on the 5 years' average, 1929-1933. Table VII. compares the number of deaths of children under one year of age in 1934 with previous years, and also compares the infantile mortality rate.

TABLE VII.

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS.

Mean of 5 years	Number of Deaths under One Year	Infantile Mortality Rate	Year	Number of Deaths under One Year	Infantile Mortality Rate
1891-1895	394	162	1927	16	76
1896-1900	400	170	1928	16	82
1901-1905	286	144	1929	21	115
1906-1910	252	133	1930	12	69
1911-1915	211	128	1931	18	95
1916-1920	103	85	1932	8	45
1921-1925	86	71	1933	15	93
1926-1930	82	84	1934	12	80

The causes of infantile deaths during 1934 were as follows:—

Pneumonia 1

Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. 9

Violence 1

Other defined diseases 1

and the ages at death are shown in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII.

INFANTILE MORTALITY—AGES AT DEATH.

Age	Number of Deaths	Age	Number of Deaths
—	1	2 weeks	2
1 hour	2	3 weeks	1
1 day	4	1 month	1
1 week	1		

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The Borough of Haslingden is situated in an elevated position some 800 feet above sea level, and surrounded as it is by hills on every side it is not surprising that the climate should be a bracing one with a fairly heavy rainfall.

Haslingden is a Market town of fairly old associations—the first Parish Church dates back to 1284—and was one of the towns settled in by the pioneers of the cotton industry. As can be expected, a number of the houses fall short of modern requirements, many of them being old and of an unsuitable type, having been built to meet the housing demands of the people who first came to work in the cotton mills.

The population is chiefly of fairly well to do working people mostly employed as cotton operatives. Sandstone quarries, engineering and dairy farming give work to a number of people.

The humid atmosphere of the cotton mills has an adverse effect on the respiratory system, but apart from

that there is no occupation specially injurious to public health.

As regards unemployment, it has been ascertained that at the end of the year approximately 10.6% of the insured population were wholly unemployed and 6.5% temporarily suspended. There has been no evidence of unemployment having had any serious detrimental effect upon the health of the inhabitants of the community.

Section B

**General Provision
of
Health Services**

Nursing in the Home.

The Local Authority make no arrangement for the provision of nurses for general nursing or for cases of infectious disease. General nursing in the Area is carried out by a Local Nursing Association, which is not assisted by the Local Authority.

Laboratory Facilities.

Throat swabs are examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester. Milk is sent to the same laboratory, and also to the Clinical Research Association, London, whilst water is examined at the County Laboratory, Liverpool. Sputum is examined for tubercle bacilli by the Area Tuberculosis Officer, Accrington.

Hospitals.

(a) Infectious Diseases :

The Hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious disease is detailed in Section F of this report, dealing with infectious diseases.

(b) Non-Infectious Cases :

Hospital accommodation is available for general medical, surgical and other non-infectious cases at the voluntary hospitals at Manchester, Blackburn and other nearby towns. The Local Authority does not contribute to any of these hospitals, but grants are made from a local Workpeople's Hospital Fund, which, though not officially controlled by the Council, has their goodwill and assistance, in that the Mayor for the time being is the President, and the recommendations to the various hospitals are issued by the Town Clerk's staff.

(c) Public Assistance Institutions :

Two Public Assistance Institutions are situated within the Area, namely :—

- (i) Greenfield Massage and Orthopædic Centre.
- (ii) Girls' Home, Pike Law (for admission of homeless girls).

Throughout the year, full use has been made of the hospital accommodation available, the facilities offered being quite adequate for the Area.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Bury and District Joint Hospital Board Motor Ambulance is used for the conveyance of infectious cases to hospital, whilst non-infectious, accident and maternity cases are conveyed to hospital by the Haslingden Corporation Motor Ambulance.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare :

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre provided is held fortnightly, on alternate Thursdays, in the Methodist School, Manchester Road.

(b) School Clinic :

The School Nurse attends every morning at the School Clinic, which is held at the Central Council School.

(c) Orthopædic Clinic :

Children suffering from orthopædic defects are referred to the Orthopædic Clinic, situated at Cloughfold within the Borough of Rawtenstall. An Orthopædic Clinic, provided by the Public Assistance Committee, is also available at Greenfield, Haslingden. Further details

regarding Orthopædic treatment are given in Section G of this report.

(d) Artificial Light Clinic:

An Artificial Light Clinic is available at Greenfield Orthopædic Centre provided by the Public Assistance Committee.

(e) Tuberculosis Dispensary:

A Tuberculosis Dispensary, situated within the Borough of Accrington, is provided by the Lancashire County Council.

Health Visitors, Midwifery, and Maternity Services.

Particulars regarding these services are detailed in Section G of this report, dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

Local Legislation.

The following is a list of the local legislation in force within the Borough together with the dates of operation in each case.

(a) Haslingden Corporation Acts and Orders:

Haslingden Corporation Act, 1906 (20th July, 1906).
 Haslingden Corporation Act, 1924 (14th July, 1924).
 Haslingden Corporation Act, 1929 (10th May, 1929).
 Haslingden Electric Lighting Order, 1899 (13th July, 1899).

(b) Acts of Parliament Adopted by the Council:

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890—
 Parts I, II, III, IV, and V (1st January, 1891).

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—

Sections 23, 31, 33, 43, 44, 50, 51, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, and Part V subject to an amendment of Section 75 (14th January, 1915).

Sections 18, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 45, 49, 58, 59, 95, and Part VI, subject to amendments of Sections 27, 35, and 38 (28th September, 1931).

Public Health Act, 1925—

Parts II, III, IV and V (1st August, 1931).

Part VI (28th September, 1931).

Part IX (2nd May, 1934).

Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846-1899 (2nd May, 1934).

Private Street Works Act, 1892 (1st January, 1893).

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 (1st April, 1892).

Public Libraries Acts, 1892-1919 (1st June, 1900).

Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899-1923 (24th March, 1909).

Note:

Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926—The Council of the Borough of Haslingden was declared to be the local authority for the purposes of this Act on the 16th May, 1927.

(c) Bye-Laws:

Bye-Laws are in force in respect of the following:—

Common Lodging-Houses, Slaughter-Houses, and the Decent Conduct of Persons using Sanitary Conveniences (28th September, 1899).

Management of the Cemetery (12th February, 1902).

Victoria Park (24th February, 1902).

Good Rule and Government (26th January, 1910).

Nuisances, Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures
(30th June, 1915).

Regulating the Employment of Children (24th
December, 1920).

New Streets and Buildings (1st September, 1926).

Houses Let in Lodgings (19th April, 1927).

Pleasure Grounds (19th April, 1927).

Covered Market (17th February, 1933).

Public Library (19th September, 1933).

Section C

Sanitary Circumstances

Water.

Approximately 85.5% of the houses in the Borough are supplied with water by the Bury and District Joint Water Board, 3.5% by the Accrington Water Board, the remaining 11% drawing their supplies from springs and wells.

It is estimated that only 29% of the houses in the Borough are supplied with baths.

Owing to the plumbo-solvent action of the water supplied to certain parts of the town, cases of chronic lead poisoning are still being noted. Action is immediately taken in these cases. The water hardening plant at Scout Moor Reservoir is nearly half completed, and it is hoped that the remainder will be completed during the summer. At present the admixture of harder spring water into the moorland waters is giving a resultant hardness of 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The sewage disposal works are under the control of a Joint Board and the method of treatment is precipitation and filtration.

With the exception of a few outlying areas, the town is well served both by deep and surface water sewers. The work of inspection and repairs is done by the Borough Surveyor's Department.

There are still a number of houses not connected to public sewers, but these are mostly in outlying districts and farms.

Sanitary Accommodation.

Four pail closets were abolished during 1934, and there are still 257 pail closets in use. As stated in previous reports, these are scattered all over the Borough, and the

work of conversion is being held up owing to the absence of suitable sewers, or the lack of town's water supply, in many cases the head of water not being sufficient to feed the flushing cisterns of fresh-water closets. Where pail closets are abolished, fresh-water closets are substituted, the Council contributing half the cost.

The figures below show the closet accommodation of the Borough at the end of 1934:—

Privy middens: No. of middens—11

No. of closets attached to these middens—11

No. of pail closets—257

No. of fresh-water closets—1760

No. of waste-water closets—2397

No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens)—13

No. of movable ashbins—4550

Table IX below shows the particulars of conversions during 1934 and during the five years, 1929-1933.

TABLE IX.
CONVERSIONS.

	1934	Five Years 1929-1933
No. of privy closets { To fresh w.c's. To waste w.c's. To pails, etc.	Nil Nil Nil	4 Nil Nil
No. of pail closets { To fresh w.cs'. To waste w.c's.	4 Nil	223 Nil
No. of waste w.c's. to fresh w.c's.	3	2
No. of houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	5	820

Public Cleansing.

At the beginning of the year there were 15 fixed ashpits in use. Two of these were abolished during the year, leaving 13 still in use at the end of the year. With the exception of these, all the Borough is now using portable galvanised iron ashbins which are emptied weekly by one of the two wagons employed by the Council.

The two refuse collection wagons have dealt with the following material:—

	No. of loads.
Ashbin refuse	3542
Ashpit refuse	37
Market refuse	106
Covering material for tip	105
Offal	50
	<hr/>
	3822

The cost of collecting the ashbin and ashpit refuse was $8/9\frac{1}{2}$ per load, compared with $8/5\frac{3}{4}$ in 1933 and $8/10\frac{1}{2}$ in 1932,

The whole of the town's refuse has been disposed of on the Controlled Tip at St. Peter's Avenue. The total amount of refuse and other material dealt with on this tip during the year is shown below:—

	No of loads.
Loads tipped by refuse collection wagons	3810
Street sweepings, excavations, etc. from the Borough Surveyor's Department	858
Loads tipped by private traders, contractors, etc.	424
	<hr/>
	5092

The following Table X shows the cost of disposal during the past 10 years.

TABLE X.
COST OF DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

Year Ending	Nett Cost	
	At Destructor	By Controlled Tipping
	£	£
March 1925	956	
„ 1926	1061	
„ 1927	1371	
„ 1928	1289	
„ 1929	1183	
„ 1930	745	
„ 1931	412 (4 months)	326 (8 months)
„ 1932		472
„ 1933		398
„ 1934		433

Interest and Sinking Fund on the Destructor is not
included in the above figures.

It is now over four years since the Destructor was closed down and the present system of controlled tipping commenced. Not only has the change over been a success from a financial point of view, as will be seen from a perusal of the above figures, but also from a sanitary standpoint has the system of controlled tipping proved to be quite practical. For the fourth year there have been no complaints, and no trouble has arisen on account of tip fires or rats or other forms of vermin.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Details of the inspection work carried out during 1934 are shown in Table XI.

TABLE XI.
INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Inspections under the Housing Acts	2292
Meat and Food Inspections:—	
Slaughter-houses	714
Butchers' shops	275
Other food preparing places	168
Market	249
Farms... ..	25
Merchandise Marks Acts	12
P.H. (Meat) Regulations	33
Milk Samples	9
Common Lodging-houses	96
Houses let in lodgings	96
Infectious Disease and disinfection	58
Factory and Workshop Inspections	63
Ashes receptacles	215
Drains and water closets	31
Offensive trades	21
Places of public entertainment	3
Water supply... ..	12
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	16
Work in progress... ..	793
Work completed	102
Smoke observations	7
Common yards, passages, etc.... ..	173
Interviews... ..	415
Other miscellaneous visits	635
	<hr/>
Total	6513

In Table XII are given particulars of:—

- (a) Notices served and complied with;
- (b) Defects and nuisances found and remedied.

TABLE XII.

Notices.		
	Served	Complied with
Formal Notices	63	18
Informal Notices	225	180

Nuisances and Defects.		
	Discovered	Remedied
Dwelling-houses :		
Lighting and Ventilation	96	19
Food Store	50	10
Washing accommodation ...	29	5
Dampness	27	9
Absence of handrail	49	4
Water supply and taps	7	2
Yard paving	21	5
Yard divisional wall	14	2
Insanitary ashpit	4	—
Insufficient ashbins	2	2
Defective ashbins	133	124
Insanitary closet	4	—
Insufficient closet	19	4
Defective waste-water closet..	45	40
Defective drains	17	15
Chimneys	16	—
Roofs	34	6
Eaves-gutters	64	12
Rain-water pipes	35	10
Fractured external wall	7	3
Pointing	120	21

TABLE XII.—continued.

Nuisances and Defects.		
	Discovered	Remedied
Overcrowding	3	3
Filthy premises... ..	2	2
Fractured internal wall	5	—
Defective plaster	193	27
Ceiling not underdrawn	10	—
Defective sink and sink- waste pipe	50	8
,, fire-ranges	77	10
,, stairs	24	2
,, windows	262	42
,, doors, frames	29	—
,, floors	152	16
,, gas fittings	1	—
Absence of yard space	7	—
Others	4	4
Animals and Poultry kept as to be a nuisance	2	2
Offensive accumulations	11	9
Factories and Workshops:		
Nuisances	11	11
Dairies and Cowsheds:		
Dairy	2	2
Lighting	2	2
Ventilation	2	2
Floors	2	2

In addition to the above, 2755 defects were noted during the inspection of houses in Clearance Areas.

Smoke Abatement.

Seven half-hourly observations were taken of mill chimneys and in 5 of these the emission of smoke exceeded the time limit. Black smoke was emitted for a total of 60 minutes, an average of 8.5 minutes per observation.

Offensive Trades.

The number of offensive trades within the Borough is two. viz:— a soap works and a tripe boiler. Fish and chip shops have not been placed under any regulations, but these premises receive periodic inspections.

Factory and Workshop Act.

63 visits have been paid to workshops, etc. The following is a list of the workshops in the Borough:—

Bakers and Confectioners	31
Boot and Shoe Repairers... ..	13
Dressmakers and Milliners	10
Joiners and Cabinet Makers... ..	4
Tailors... ..	5
Blacksmiths	3
Printers	1
Saddlers	1
Tinsmiths	3
Total	71

TABLE XIII.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, AND PARTICULARS OF DEFECTS FOUND.

I. Inspections.

Factories:—

Inspections, 24; Written notices, 6.

Workshops:—

Inspections, 32; Written notices, nil.

Workplaces:—

Inspections, 7; Written notices, nil.

2. Defects.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—

Want of cleanliness : Found and remedied, 1

Want of ventilation : Found and remedied, 3

Other nuisances : Found and remedied, 1

Insufficient Sanitary accommodation : Found and remedied, 1

Unsuitable or defective Sanitary accommodation : Found and remedied, 5

Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :— nil.

Common Lodging-Houses, etc.

There are four common lodging-houses registered in the Borough, all of which are situate in Town Ward.

In addition to the above, there are a number of houses let in lodgings, which are periodically visited to see that the bye-laws are being observed.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the town where rag flock is manufactured, and so far as is known none is being used or sold.

Schools.

The sanitary condition of each school is commented upon by the School Medical Officer in each of his monthly school visits. The sanitary condition and the water supply are sufficient and satisfactory.

Section D

Housing

(a) Housing Conditions.

During 1934 a great deal of time has been spent on Housing. Representations were placed before the Council with regard to the first two areas to be dealt with under the Housing Acts, and these were submitted to the Minister of Health. A public inquiry was held in July, and eventually the approval of the Minister was obtained. The actual clearance of these two areas was held up by the delay in the completion of the re-housing scheme.

During the year two further areas were inspected and representations made to the Council with regard to them at the end of 1934.

(b) Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)) ...	25
(i) By the Local Authority	Nil
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	25

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:

(i) By the Local Authority	Nil
(ii) By other bodies or persons	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	492
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2550

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	182
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	404
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	42
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	120
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	4
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :	
A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	56
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	15
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners...	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... .. Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners... .. Nil

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners... Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil

D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil

Section E

**Inspection and Supervision
of Food**

Milk Supply.

The number of cowkeepers on the register at the end of the year was 86, of which 71 have their premises registered as dairy farms. In the majority of these cases the milk is sold by retail, either from the open kit or in bottles.

Many of these farms are situated in outlying areas of the district and difficulty is experienced in paying an adequate number of visits. Every attempt is made, however, to make at least one inspection per year at each farm. During 1934, 25 such inspections were made. As stated in previous Annual Reports, much work is necessary to bring the farm premises up to the standard required by the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, but I am pleased to report that the improvements made are being maintained.

In addition to the farms enumerated above, there are 39 dairymen and retail purveyors of milk on the register, other than cowkeepers. Most of these are tradesmen, who sell milk in bottles and whose premises are periodically inspected.

The number of registrations as at the end of 1934 are shown below:—

Cowkeepers, dairymen and retail purveyors	65
Cowkeepers, dairymen, wholesale producers and wholesale traders... ..	4
Cowkeepers, dairymen, wholesale producers, wholesale traders and retail purveyors...	2
Dairymen and retail purveyors... ..	3
Retail purveyors	35
Wholesale trader	1
	<hr/>
	110

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

One farm in the Borough produces Certified Milk. Two dealers' licences in respect of Certified milk are issued by this Local Authority.

Examination of Milk Supplies.

(a) Bacterial Count, B. Coli, etc.:

The following table gives the results of the examination of 7 samples of milk.

TABLE XIV.
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK.

Sample Number	Bacteria per c.c. Growing at 37° C. in 48 hours.	Bacillus Coli in		
		1.0 c.c.	0.1 c.c.	0.01 c.c.
9129	17,130	absent	absent	absent
10539	74,000	present	present	present
10540	49,000	„	„	„
10541	14,930	„	„	absent
10542	5,950	„	„	„
10543	14,200	„	„	„
10544	12,200	„	„	present

(b) Tubercle Bacilli:

Two samples of milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. The result was negative in both cases.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

The Veterinary Surgeon was called in on two occasions to make inspections under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

The number of animals examined was as follows:—

Cows in Milk	83
Other cows or heifers	6
Other bovine animals	2
	<hr/>
Total	91

Two animals were slaughtered under the Order and the following Table XV. shows the reason for slaughter and the result of the post mortem examination in each case.

TABLE XV.

**SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS UNDER THE
TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.**

Description of Animal	Reason for Slaughter	Result of Post Mortem Examination
Cow in milk	Tuberculosis of udder	Tuberculosis of udder (not advanced)
Cow in milk	Giving Tuberculous milk	Giving Tuberculous Milk and showing lesions of tuberculosis (not advanced)

Slaughter-Houses.

No public abattoir has been provided within the Borough, there being 10 privately owned licensed slaughter-houses, which are regularly visited and inspected. Many of these are far from being satisfactory, and for a number of years now it has been stated, in the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report, that one of the chief sanitary requirements of the district was a Public Abattoir.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

At the end of the year 43 licences to slaughter animals were in operation.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

As far as possible all meat is examined at the time of slaughter, the only difficulty being in covering the large area over which the slaughter-houses are distributed, much of the slaughtering by the different butchers being done simultaneously.

Visits are paid periodically to shops and all premises where foodstuffs are stored or are in the course of preparation. The Market is visited each Market Day, i.e. Tuesday and Saturday. The number of visits paid during the year for the purpose of meat and food inspection was 1476, made up as follows:—

Slaughter-houses... ..	714
Butchers' shops	275
Other food preparing places	168
Market	249
Farms... ..	25
Merchandise Marks Acts	12
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	33
	<hr/>
	1476

The number of animals inspected was 4402, made up as follows:—

Bulls... ..	15
Bullocks	475
Cows	9
Heifers... ..	104
Calves	38
Sheep... ..	3316
Pigs... ..	445
	<hr/>
	4402

Details of the meat condemned during 1934 are shown in Table XVI.

TABLE XVI.
MEAT CONDEMNED AS BEING DISEASED OR UNSOUND.

Disease or Condition	Diaphragms	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Mesenterys	Carcass meat. Wt. in lbs.	Carcasses and Viscera	Total Weight in lbs.
Tuberculosis ...	1	15	25	10	21	3	9	20	108	2 Heifers 2 Pigs	2045
Fluke	37	...	...	...	...	...	112
Cirrhosis	38	...	...	...	...	...	334
Angioma	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
Abscesses	10	...	...	...	22	...	113
Necrosis	7	...	...	...	...	...	21
Pericarditis	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Congestion	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pleurisy	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Fatty Degeneration	2	...	...	...	...	...	20
Parasitic	13	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	406
Bruised	1 Pig	134
Unsound	32	...	32
Total ...	1	15	43	16	234	3	9	20	176	2 Heifers 3 Pigs	3269

In addition to the above, 4 tins of beef (24 lbs.) were condemned as being unsound.

Bakehouses.

There are 31 bakehouses on the register, most of them being at small confectionery businesses, where baking is done in the living-room. There are still four underground bakehouses on the register.

Adulteration, Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and other Food Orders and Regulations, is under the control of the Lancashire County Council in this Area, the police taking all the required samples.

Section F

**Prevalence of,
and Control over,
Infectious and other Diseases**

TABLE XVII.
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) RECEIVED DURING
THE YEAR 1934.

"Notifiable" Diseases	Total Cases Notified													Total Deaths	Hospital	
	Total Cases at all Ages	Years													Total cases removed to Hospital from district	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district
		Un-der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over			
Scarlet fever ...	33	1	1	5	3	4	5	10	1	2	...	...	...	3	...
Diphtheria (including membranous croup) ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia ...	35	1	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	7	1	1	6	...	...
Puerperal pyrexia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...
Erysipelas ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals	85	3	5	5	5	3	25	1	3	12	3	14	6	6	1	

TABLE XVIII.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR 1934.

“Notifiable” Diseases	MONTH												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet fever	...	6	4	2	3	2	4	...	2	4	6	...	33
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia	2	11	4	2	2	3	1	4	4	...	...	2	35
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Erysipelas	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	2	1	6
Totals	2	18	9	7	5	7	6	6	6	5	8	6	85

TABLE XIX.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) NOTIFIED
DURING THE TEN YEARS, 1925-1934.

“Notifiable” Diseases	Total Cases Notified.									
	Year									
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Smallpox ...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	18	41	63	19	34	25	31	11	27	33
Diphtheria (including membranous croup) ...	5	4	14	6	8	...	11	7	13	3
Enteric fever (including paratyphoid) ...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...
Acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia	37	20	33	18	30	18	31	19	45	35
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Acute poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Encephalitis lethargica ...	4	...	1	1	2	2	...	1	1	...
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	...	4	1	3	2	4	2	4	1	2
Erysipelas ...	11	2	3	5	5	7	5	3	16	6
Malaria ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	76	74	120	56	81	62	80	47	106	85

General Observations.

There has been no serious epidemic or excessive incidence of any infectious disease during the year. 85 notifications of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, were received from Medical Practitioners, and the occurrence of 62 cases of non-notifiable infectious disease was brought to my notice by school teachers.

Each case of notifiable infectious disease is visited by the Sanitary Officer as soon as possible after receipt of notification, and a report thereon submitted to the Medical Officer of Health.

Scarlet Fever.

33 cases of scarlet fever were notified during 1934, but the disease never reached epidemic proportions. In every case the disease was of an exceptionally mild character, and no deaths occurred. Three of the patients were removed to hospital, and 30 treated at home. No "return" cases were discovered, and no action has been necessary to shorten the stay of uncomplicated cases in hospital.

No use has been made of the Dick test or of artificial immunization against scarlet fever.

Diphtheria.

Three notifications of diphtheria were received, and of these one was treated at home and two in hospital. All the cases were of a mild type and no deaths occurred.

For the early treatment of diphtheria a supply of anti-toxin is kept at the Public Health Offices, from where it is obtainable by Medical Practitioners on application, the practitioner being debited with the cost of the amount supplied.

Immunization against Diphtheria.

During 1933, a commencement was made with a

scheme for immunization against diphtheria. It was decided, where parental permission could be obtained, to inoculate as many children as possible over the age of one year. Arrangements were made, where the parents desired it, for the inoculations to be given by their private Medical Practitioners, the inoculating material to be supplied free to the practitioner concerned on condition that—

- (i) the three injections be given at the proper intervals ;
- (ii) a postcard, containing details of the amounts given, the dates of the inoculations, the child's name and the name of the school attended, be completed by the practitioner concerned, and returned to the Medical Officer of Health on completion of the inoculations ;
- (iii) all steps be taken to encourage the child to attend at the School Clinic for Schick testing three months after the last inoculation.

It was thought advisable to leave the Schick testing in the hands of the Medical Officer of Health in order to avoid confusion in the reading of the results.

It was also decided, on completion of the Schick readings, to issue certificates of immunization to each child showing a negative reaction, i.e. believed to be immune to diphtheria.

To initiate the scheme in each school a circular was issued to each child to be taken to the parents, the reverse side of the circular containing a form for the parent to sign if he was willing for the procedure to be carried out.

By the end of the year all the schools in the Borough had been completed so far as the inoculations for active immunization were concerned and Schick testing had been carried out at 3 schools.

Particulars of the inoculations carried out during 1934 are shown in Table XX.

TABLE XX.
IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Name of School, etc.	Number on Books	Acceptances		No. of Inoculations			Number of Children Immunized by one In- oculation only	Number of Schick Tests	
		No.	%	1st	2nd	3rd		Positive	Negative
Baxenden Methodist ...	56	16	28.5	12	12	11	...	...	...
Central Council ...	...	...	...	11	14	17	...	2	297
Church of England ...	416	199	47.8	148	146	142	46	...	...
Ewood Bridge ...	37	17	45.9	14	14	12	3	...	...
Helmshore Council ...	...	...	...	18	24	29	...	3	186
St. Mary's R.C. ...	326	178	54.6	176	175	162	...	...	131
Stonefold ...	120	34	28.3	21	20	19	11	...	...
Maternity and Child Welfare (children under school age)	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	27
Inoculations given by Private Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	401	406	393	62	5	641

The total number of inoculations since the inception of the scheme in 1933 is given in Table XXI.

TABLE XXI.
IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Year	Number of Inoculations			Number of Children Immunized by one Inoculation only	Number of Schick Tests	
	1st	2nd	3rd		Positive	Negative
1933	620	599	585	...	...	...
1934	401	406	393	62	5	641
Total	1021	1005	978	62	5	641

The cost of the scheme during 1934 was £63/7s./10d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Diphtheria prophylactic toxoid... ..	54	14	8
Printing, office equipment, etc.... ..	8	3	2
Apparatus... ..		10	0
	£63	7	10

Pneumonia.

Thirty-five notifications of acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia were received, and the number of deaths from all forms of this disease was thirteen.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were no cases of puerperal fever and only one of puerperal pyrexia. No deaths occurred during the year from puerperal causes. Further details regarding these diseases are given in Section G. of this report.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

One case of cerebro-spinal meningitis was notified, and died within three days of the notification being received.

Altogether there were 2 deaths from this disease, the second one occurring at Manchester Royal Infirmary.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

Four cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred during the year, further details of which are given in Section G. of this report.

Erysipelas.

Six cases of erysipelas were notified, one of which was treated in hospital.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Disease.

Cases of non-notifiable infectious disease, occurring amongst the school population, are notified to the Medical Officer of Health by school teachers. During 1934, 62 such notifications were received, these being :—

Measles	6
Chickenpox	37
Whooping-cough	18
Mumps	1
	<hr/>
Total	62

Apart from a small outbreak of chickenpox at the beginning of the year, very few cases of non-notifiable infectious disease have been reported. The following Table XXII. shows the monthly incidence of non-notifiable infectious diseases which occurred amongst school children during 1934.

TABLE XXII.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NON-NOTIFIABLE
INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR
1934.

Month		"Non-notifiable" Diseases				
		Measles	Chicken-pox	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Total
January	...	...	2	...	1	3
February	...	...	7	2	...	9
March	...	1	15	...	...	16
April	...	2	10	2	...	14
May	...	1	1	1	...	3
June	...	2	...	4	...	6
July	...	...	...	1	...	1
August	...	...	1	8	...	9
September	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	1	...	...	1
December	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	6	37	18	1	62

Influenza.

There has been no serious epidemic of influenza during the year. Ten deaths were certified as being due to this disease.

Infectious Disease in Schools.

All cases of infectious disease, whether notifiable or non-notifiable, occurring amongst school children are reported by school teachers. All such cases and their contacts are excluded from school at the discretion of the Medical Officer of Health, who is also School Medical Officer.

At no time during 1934 was it found necessary to close a school, or a department of a school, on account of an infectious disease.

Hospital Treatment.

By an arrangement with the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, accommodation is available at the Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury, for cases of smallpox and other infectious diseases. A retaining fee is paid to the Board, and patients are not required to contribute to the cost of treatment. Beds are available as required, and the accommodation has always been sufficient to meet our requirements.

A case is only admitted to hospital on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, after he has considered the report submitted to him by the Sanitary Inspector, or alternatively, after any investigation he may have made himself at the request of the Medical Practitioner concerned. Only where necessary is a case removed to hospital, e.g. in the case of severe illness or the absence of facilities for isolation.

A new decision was reached during 1933 with regard to cases of measles, which will now be removed to hospital if the conditions warrant it. Cases of whooping-cough are not removed to hospital.

The following Table XXIII. shows the number of cases of infectious disease treated in hospital during 1934.

TABLE XXIII.

**CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE TREATED IN
HOSPITAL DURING 1934.**

Cases	Total	Disease			
		Diph- theria	Scarlet fever	Typh- oid fever	Erysi- pelas
In hospital at be- ginning of year	1	...	1	...	...
Admitted during the year ...	6	2	3	...	1
Discharged during the year ...	6	2	4	...	...
Died in Hospital	1	...	...	...	1
Remaining in hos- pital at the end of of the year	...	...	...	...	...

One death occurred in hospital during the year of a patient suffering from erysipelas.

Bacteriological and Pathological Examinations.

30 throat swabs were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for the presence of *C. Diphtheriæ*. The result was positive in one case. Two blood specimens from suspected cases of enteric fever were found to be negative,

The examination of sputum for the presence of tubercle bacilli is carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Accrington, under the supervision of Dr. B. MacPhee, Consultant Tuberculosis Officer to the Lancashire County Council. Of 50 such specimens examined during 1934, seven were positive and 43 negative.

Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1927.

No primary or re-vaccinations were performed during the year by the Medical Officer of Health.

Supply of Vaccines or Sera.

Prophylactic toxoid, for the immunization of children against diphtheria, is supplied free to Medical Practitioners under certain conditions, further particulars of which are given in this Section of the report under the heading "Immunization against Diphtheria."

No other sera or vaccines are supplied free of charge, but diphtheria antitoxin is available at the Public Health Offices for Medical Practitioners, who are debited with the cost of the amount supplied.

Cancer, Malignant Disease.

25 deaths occurred during the year, 13 males and 12 females. Further details of these, as to age at death and organs affected, will be found in Table XXIV,

TABLE XXIV.
CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE.

Organ or Part Affected	Males		Females	
	No. of Deaths	Ages at Death	No. of Deaths	Ages at Death
Buccal cavity and pharynx	1	73	...	...
Digestive organs and peritoneum	12	40, 58, 61, 65, 65, 66, 68, 69, 71, 74, 78, 83.	9	48, 50, 53, 53, 58, 59, 71, 72, 74.
Respiratory organs ... ..	...	...	1	65
Vulva ... ..	...	...	1	61
Breast ... ..	...	...	1	57

The above list has been compiled in accordance with the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death.

Tuberculosis.

Each case of tuberculosis is visited by Nurse Norwood of the Lancashire County Council Tuberculosis Dispensary as soon as practicable after receipt of notification. 70 cases were visited during 1934, the number of visits paid being 212. Where desirable, sanatorium or hospital treatment is arranged for after consultation between the Tuberculosis Officer and the Medical Practitioner concerned. Cases are followed up wherever possible.

At the beginning of the year there were 78 cases of tuberculosis on the register, 20 new notifications were received during the year and 21 cases were taken off the register, leaving a total of 77 cases at the end of the year. The following Table XXV. gives an analysis of the cases on the register during the year.

TABLE XXV.

PARTICULARS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER DURING 1934.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of Cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the commencement of the year. ...	15	9	24	21	33	54	36	42	78
Number of Cases added to the register during the year	5	...	5	9	6	15	14	6	20
Number of Cases of tuberculosis removed from the register during the year on account of									
(a) having died	4	...	4	...	1	1	4	1	5
(b) having left the district	1	1	2	...	3	3	1	4	5
(c) having recovered	1	...	1	1	5	6	2	5	7
(d) diagnosis of tuberculosis not being confirmed ... ..	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	4
Number of Non-Pulmonary Cases transferred to Pulmonary group ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Cases remaining on the register at the end of the year	14	8	22	26	29	55	40	37	77

In Table XXVI. is given the monthly incidence of the cases of tuberculosis notified during 1934.

TABLE XXVI.

**MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS
DURING THE YEAR 1934.**

Month	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3
February	...	...		...	1	1	...	1	1
March	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	2	3
April	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	2	4
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
August	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
September	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
December	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Total	5	...	5	9	6	15	14	6	20

In the case of the 15 non-pulmonary notifications, the diagnoses were:—

	Males	Females
Tuberculous cervical glands	3	4
Tabes mesenterica	1	—
Tuberculous ulcer—bowel... ..	—	1
Tuberculosis of the:—		
Kidney	1	—
Testicle and epididymis	1	—
Hip	1	1
Spine	1	—
Buttock... ..	1	—
	—	—
	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>

Table XXVII. gives the age groups of the cases of tuberculosis notified and of the deaths from the disease for the year 1934.

TABLE XXVII.
TUBERCULOSIS.
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1934.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Years								
0-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
5-10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
15-20	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
20-25	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
25-35	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
35-45	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
45-55	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
55-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
	5	...	9	6	4	...	...	...
	5		15		4		...	

In no instance has there been any wilful neglect or refusal to notify, the notification of tuberculosis in this district being efficient and satisfactory.

There does not appear to be any excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the Area.

Table XXVIII. below shows the cases notified and the deaths which have occurred during the ten years 1925-1934.

TABLE XXVIII.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFIED CASES AND MORTALITY, 1925-1934.

Year	Notified Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1925	8	5	4	3	6	4	...	...
1926	6	5	2	6	3	4	1	...
1927	5	3	3	1	3	2	3	1
1928	4	3	2	3	4	1	1	...
1929	2	4	7	8	2	3	3	2
1930	9	4	4	8	7	2	...	1
1931	8	4	5	8	7	4	1	2
1932	8	4	6	7	7	5	...	1
1933	10	3	3	7	3	2	1	2
1934	5	...	9	6	4	...	...	...

It has not been necessary to take any action during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, relating to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Animal and Insect Pests.

In a few cases, advice has been given and poisons supplied for the suppression of rats and cockroaches.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

No provision is made for the cleansing of verminous persons. Formalin lamps are used for the disinfection of rooms, whilst bedding and clothing are disinfected by passing them through a steam disinfecter.

Table XXIX. shows particulars of disinfection during 1934.

TABLE XXIX.
DISINFECTION DURING 1934.

Disease	Number of Rooms	Number of Articles
Scarlet Fever ..	38	411
Tuberculosis ...	5	35
Diphtheria ...	5	60
Erysipelas ...	1	8
Cancer ...	2	...
Vermin, etc. ...	7	...
Total ...	58	514

(Number of houses—49)

In addition to the above, a number of library books has been fumigated, and a quantity of bedding and other articles destroyed.

Section G

Maternity and Child Welfare

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

During 1934, notification was received in respect of 148 live births and 6 still births, 142 being notified by Midwives and 12 by Medical Practitioners. Of these, 25 occurred in Moorlands Infirmary, Rawtenstall, and 10 in other hospitals or nursing homes outside the district. In the remaining 119 cases the mothers were confined in their own homes.

Midwives.

Five Midwives practise in the Area.

Health Visiting.

One Lady Health Visitor, who also acts as School Nurse, is employed by the Council. All cases of newly-born children are visited, the first visit being made to coincide with the final visit of the Midwife, except in cases where special treatment is required, when the Health Visitor attends as soon as she is notified.

All healthy children are ultimately referred to the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and it is recommended that they be seen periodically here until they commence school life. In all cases where circumstances require it the Health Visitor visits the children at home.

During the year the following number of visits were paid :—

(a) To children under one year of age :

First Visits ... 145

Total Visits... 498

(b) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years :

Total Visits... 206

No Health Visitors are employed by Voluntary Associations,

Infant Welfare Centre.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic meets fortnightly in the Methodist School, Manchester Road. Advice is given to mothers by the Medical Officer of Health on such matters as clothing or feeding, but, if in any case treatment is required, the mother is referred to her own doctor.

The following attendances were recorded during the year:—

(a) Total number of attendances at the Centre during the year:

(i) By children under 1 year of age... .. 546

(ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 927

(b) Total number of children who attended at the Centre for the first time during the year, and who, on the date of their first attendance, were:

(i) Under 1 year of age 72

(ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years 11

(c) Total number of children who attended at the Centre during the year, and who, at the end of the year, were:

(i) Under 1 year of age 55

(ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years 159

No Infant Welfare Centres are provided or maintained by Voluntary Associations.

Ante-Natal Centre.

It is hoped that in the near future proper accommodation will be provided and an efficient Ante-Natal Clinic commenced.

Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

There are no Maternity Homes or Hospitals situate within the Borough of Haslingden, but expectant mothers are admitted to Moorlands Infirmary, Rawtenstall, and to the following voluntary hospitals:

(1) St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester;

(2) Bury Infirmary.

No payment is made to these hospitals by the Local Authority.

Supply of Food and Milk.

Where necessary, food and milk are supplied to expectant and nursing mothers and to infants on certificate of the Medical Officer of Health.

Children and Young Persons Acts.

The provisions of the Acts are advertised from time to time, and the Health Visitor visits any cases that may be on the register.

So far as could be ascertained only one child was being nursed for reward in the Borough at the end of the year.

Illegitimate Infants and Unmarried Mothers.

There is no institutional provision in the Area for illegitimate infants or unmarried mothers.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

On receipt of notification each maternal death is reported to the County Medical Officer of Health, who arranges for the usual investigation and a report thereon to be sent to the Ministry of Health.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Under the Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, arrangements have been made by the Local Authority for the provision of the services of a Consultant, for the necessary bacteriological examinations and for the provision of hospital treatment, where these are asked for by the Medical Practitioner notifying the case. Nurses for such cases are not provided by the Council.

One case of puerperal pyrexia was notified during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two notifications of ophthalmia neonatorum were received, the cases being visited and treated by the Lady Health Visitor. Particulars of the cases are given in Table XXX. below.

TABLE XXX.
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases			Vision Un- impaired	Vision Im- paired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
2	2	...	2	...	...	..

Orthopædic Treatment of Crippled Children.

Under the scheme adopted jointly with Rawtenstall and Bacup Corporations, children requiring advice or treatment for orthopædic defects are referred to the Orthopædic Clinic situated at Cloughfold, Rawtenstall. The

Clinic is held every Wednesday, the Orthopædic Surgeon attending once monthly on the fourth Wednesday. Hospital treatment is available, where necessary, at Biddulph Grange Orthopædic Hospital.

Under this scheme, children from the elementary schools and the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre are dealt with, but as the work with regard to the former is reported upon in my Report as School Medical Officer, I am only giving particulars here regarding children under school age.

During 1934, four children in this category were referred to the Orthopædic Clinic, and the total number of attendances by these children was 6, of which 1 was at the ordinary clinic, and 5 when the surgeon was in attendance.

One of these children was removed to Biddulph Grange Orthopædic Hospital for institutional treatment.

Table XXXI. shows particulars of the attendances at the Orthopædic Clinic during 1934.

TABLE XXXI.

LIST OF CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE WHO ATTENDED THE ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC DURING 1934.

Sex	Age	Diagnosis	Number of Attendances	
			Surgeon's Day	Ordinary Clinic
F	5	Dislocated humerus	1	...
F	4	Genu varum	1	...
M	3	Active rickets; genu varum	1	...
M	4	Active rickets; genu varum	2	1



